

Movements of the Army, &c.

LATER FROM CAMARGO.

Our information from Camargo is to the 12th instant, at which time the troops at that camp were supposed to be about 8,000. The general opinion was that the advance of the army under General Worth would set out for Monterey about the 1st September. But this is deemed a matter of much uncertainty, as the whole country has been nearly inundated with the rains and rendered quite impassable for wagons. The difficulties which Gen. Taylor has encountered from this cause are said to be very great and quite incredible to those who have not been eye witnesses. It has not been without the most unremitting perseverance, toil, and exposure that he has been able to reach Camargo. The whole region has been flooded, and every river, creek, ravine and gully swimming. Half of the town of Camargo has been swept away, and the walls of the remaining buildings so undermined by the water that many of them are insecure and often tumbling down.

Intelligence from Monterey through American channels is received almost daily in Camargo. The remnant of Arista's defeated troops, numbering about 4,000, are still fortifying at Monterey, but without the slightest expectation of attempting to defend the place. In fact, while the army is carrying the appearance of defensive measures, the people are said to be preparing to give a friendly reception to the American army. The national hostility and implacable prejudice which the Mexicans have long been taught to feel toward Americans, are said to be giving way under the prudent policy and management of Gen. Taylor. They have been constantly treated with consideration and kindness; they have received a full equivalent in money for all they have had to sell; they have been able to purchase the necessaries and luxuries of life at one-half, one-third, or even sometimes one-fourth the price they had to pay under the enormous duties of their own Government; they have been subject to none of the contributions so often levied upon them by their own Generals; they have found a ready and profitable market for every thing they had, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep; their laborers have found employment and good wages; those who have before spent their lives in the abject condition of slaves, subject to the orders of their perpetual creditor and master, have suddenly become emancipated, and have accumulated money by their industry to an amount which had before never dreamed of. Some Rancheros have been named to us who have acquired \$400 to \$500 per week by furnishing teams for the use of the army. In fact, our army furnishes a market to the Mexicans, far and near; and hence the larger portion of the population, and especially the more intelligent, are said to be determined never to come under the Central Government again.

Galveston News of the 21st. Transportation, &c.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes as follows: "I learn there are now a thousand or twelve hundred mules in this city, purchased for Government, awaiting the means of transportation to the Rio Grande. They will cost at least \$200 each before landed there."

CAMARGO, August 10.—There was a grand parade of all the regular troops last evening, and a magnificent show they made. Gen. Taylor and Staff passed the different regiments as they were extended in line, and expressed himself highly gratified with their appearance. Gen. Worth is drilling the men constantly, and the mastery style in which they perform their evolutions beats any thing your humble servant has ever seen in the way of military tactics.

The general impression among the best informed, as regards the chances of the Mexicans giving another battle, is that Gen. Taylor will have an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels at Monterey, or near that place. On the river the inhabitants appear friendly enough, but in the interior the case is different.

The town of China, on the Rio St. Juan, about 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th instant by Captain McCullough, of the Texas Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin, with one hundred Mexicans, was in town, but on the appearance of the Americans they retreated. Another Mexican depot of arms has been found in Matamoros, and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

MATAMOROS, August 14.—It has rained almost incessantly for weeks, and the whole country is inundated. The battlefield of Palo Alto, which I visited a few days ago, is a swamp, the water reaching to the saddle-skirts. The moving of troops by land is difficult, but it is supposed that the march from Camargo to Monterey and Saltillo will commence about the first of September. Rumors from the interior are rife, but no serious opposition is expected to the advance.—There may be some show of fight at the mountain-pass between Monterey and Saltillo, where there is a gorge in the hills capable of easy defence, but it is doubted whether the enemy will attempt to hold it against a vigorous attack. The popular feeling in Mexico is one of bitter hostility to the United States, and the war may be protracted for years.

The new Generals are arriving. Major General Butler is sick below at Brasos Santiago. The wagon train is now passing through this place to Camargo. It will be very difficult to carry on a line of operations far interior.

Death of Judge Kennedy.

The Hon. John Kennedy, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, departed this life at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness of several months, in the 72d year of his age.

Who goes for British interests?

We take the following extract from the speech of Mr. Johnson of Maryland, delivered in the United States Senate against the passage of the British Tariff Bill, and invite particular attention to the paragraphs quoted from the Report of Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, as furnishing the most conclusive proof, of the Administration's hostility to American labor and of its partiality for British interests.—Mr. Johnson says:—

And now let me call the attention of the Senate to what the Secretary of the Treasury says that we do with the cotton we send abroad, and what with the cotton we sell at home, and then let us see why he prefers sending it abroad to having it manufactured at home. I quote from his report:

"At present prices our cotton crop will yield an annual product of \$72,000,000, & the manufactured fabric \$504,000,000. FURNISHING PROFITS ABROAD TO THOUSANDS OF CAPITALISTS, AD WAGES TO HUNDREDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES; all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the raw material."

Who gets the benefit? We send abroad the raw material worth 72,000,000, and, by the process of manufacturing, its value is enhanced, says the Secretary, to 504,000,000. If that is done in England somebody in England gets the benefit of the operation; but, if it were all done here, then somebody here would get the benefit. Now who is it that the Secretary wants to get this difference in value? Hear what he says; I give you his own words:

"At present prices our cotton crop will yield an annual product of \$72,000,000, & the manufactured fabric \$504,000,000. FURNISHING PROFITS ABROAD TO THOUSANDS OF CAPITALISTS, AND WAGES TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

Now you have, the country, will see, what it is the Secretary wants to do—he wants that these profits shall be shared by the thousands abroad. That is the new theory, that is the revenue standard, that is democratic in his view of the matter. Could there be a more clear, obvious, anti-American policy? We in the United States raise a crop of cotton worth 72,000,000, capable of being made worth 504,000,000. How is it to be made worth 504,000,000. By the process of being manufactured. And how is that to be done? The first thing is to invest capital in the requisite buildings and machinery; the next to employ laborers. Here then, is the employment of foreign capital & foreign labor, and the fruit is to increase 72,000,000 to 504,000,000; an excess of 432,000,000. Who gets it? The American laborer? The American capitalist? No, not according to Mr. Walker's own statement, that profit is furnished, and should be furnished, to "thousands abroad."

Is that democratic? Yes, that is democratic; that is the essence of democratic wisdom; that is the quintessence of political economy; that is the benefit we are to derive from progressive democracy—that progressive democracy which goes beyond the United States, not confining itself to the limits of our own country.—[A laugh.] Mr. President, I do not see how it is possible there can be two opinions as to the anti-national spirit and influence of such a system as this. We are Americans; we have capital here; we have laborers here. This American capital and American labor could just as well convert those seventy-two millions into five hundred and four millions as English capital and English labor. Whoever does this enjoys the whole benefit of the difference. Let that seventy-two millions go abroad, and hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers are supported by those seventy-two millions of American cotton. The Secretary's philanthropic spirit is so enlarged and sublimated that it takes in the whole world, and quite forgets home.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Mr. Foster's Prospects.

We give a few evidences of the flattering prospects of Mr. Foster's election. On every hand he is getting most direct, and cutting thrusts from his own party; such as fore-doom him to defeat beyond a doubt. Among the many evidences of determination to floor him, we may notice the fact that the Huntington county Locofoco Convention passed a resolution approving the ONE TERM principle, and said not a word about Mr. Foster! The Millin county Convention did the same thing, only more so; for it gives His Excellency, Gov. Shunk, a hint also, in this wise: Resolved, That "we declare it (one term) the settled principle of Millin county in relation to all future elective officers from Governor the Auditor INCLUSTE."

And again: the "Democratic Convention" of Warren county, has adopted the following, which is also to the point:

"Resolved, That rotation in office is a democratic doctrine; and that the democratic party of this county believe in the policy of the "ONE TERM" principle, so far as it relates to all offices where patronage can be dispensed by the incumbent!"

At a locofoco meeting in Chester county, a LEADING Loco made some remarks to the following effect. We copy from the Village Record:

"A motion being made to adopt the resolutions as reported, James Monaghan, Esq., declared that he could not vote for the one which says that "Wm. B. Foster," the candidate for Canal Commission-

er, was "in every respect worthy of the confidence of the people." Mr. M. said he could not support that resolution. He did not believe that Mr. Foster was worthy of confidence. He said he had been nominated by management; that he had withheld appointments upon the public improvements in order to secure his nomination; and that he had used his office to effect that object; and that to this day, he had not made certain appointments to fill offices which were now held by men who had given not one cent of security to the State. He could not approve such conduct. Besides, that Mr. Foster, when a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore had voted for the two-THIRDS RULE by which the Democracy of Pennsylvania were betrayed, and the majority defeated. And an effort was made to sanction his conduct and his democracy. Such democracy as that of Mr. Foster's he did not believe in—"away with it," said Mr. M. "I want nothing to do with such democracy! Mr. Monaghan went on in this strain; but we have not room to follow him. We hope the democrats of Chester county will think for themselves, as Mr. Monaghan has, and we have no doubt many of them will agree with him in disapproving of the nomination of Foster."

The Lyecoming Gazette, the organ of the "untrified democracy" of that county, has the following:

"So far as our information extends, the impression is very general that a corrupt bargain has actually been concluded, and that Shunk and Foster—Administration and Canal Board, are to blend their fortunes together, and each strive for the promotion of his own and his fellow's interests. We hope those concerned will endeavor to place their conduct in a more favorable light, for otherwise the POLLS in this meridian will tell a DOLEFUL TALE in October, for the democratic nominee, William B. Foster."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

COM. SLOAT TAKEN POSSESSION OF CALIFORNIA—EXTENSION OF THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE U. STATES OVER THE COUNTRY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1st, 1846.

I wrote you a week ago that our squadron in the Pacific would not long remain idle, having received positive instruction to be up and doing. I now have the pleasure of communicating the following important news:

Commodore Sloat entered the harbor of Monterey, and on the 6th of July issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend—that they are destined to form part and parcel of the great federal union of the United States, enjoying the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those States.—They should select their own civil officers and magistrates, and enjoy all other privileges of freedom of which they are now part or wholly deprived. The revenue laws should be in force in California as in the United States by which means they, as Californians and members of the American Union, obtain provisions and manufactures of the United States duty free, while all other imports would pay a duty at least twenty-five per cent, less than is now levied on the same articles by the laws of Mexico; those who will not become citizens of the great American confederacy, to depart in peace with all their property, provided they lay down their arms and remain in other respects neutral. He enjoins them to retain their Alcaldes and other magistrates till they should have better digested the particular form of government they wish to adopt, and have had time to elect other officers in their places. All property of private citizens, and particularly that of the churches, should be respected; all supplies and provisions paid for, on reasonable terms, and no private property used for public purposes without proper compensation.

The proclamation is dated Savannah, harbor of Monterey, and Signed John B. Sloat, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces in the Pacific.

Captain Montgomery, of the U. S. ship Portsmouth, entered the harbor of Yerba Buena, and issued his summons to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the Commodore.—The summons bears date July 9, 1846.

In addition to the above news information has reached here that Col. Fremont's advanced posts have reached Sonoma, to the north of San Francisco. Gen Castro Governor of the Province, advanced at the head of his troops to repulse them; but the gallant Colonel meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated.

The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor Pico, proclaiming California an Independent Republic. Hereupon the Mexican Governor, Castro, declared the province under martial law.—Ledger Extra.

Another Vile Swindle!

The leaders of the locofoco party, started at the great opposition made to the British Tariff bill by the organs and people of their own party throughout this State, have concocted another vile swindle to betray Pennsylvania into the continued support of Polk and Dallas. The prime movers of the Kane villany are the active agents in the new scheme, and just so sure as the one was fatally successful, so will the other be if the least countenance be given to it. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, whose editor is a fed Government office-holder, leads off and begs that the democracy will not forsake their "party;" as he has "assurances" that the Government views with the most favorable eye the wishes of Penn-

sylvania, and will embrace the earliest moment to do justice to her peculiar interests. This is taken up by the Democratic Union, the great central organ, and circulated throughout the State, but it is too bold a movement to be for a moment successful. Pennsylvania cannot be again duped into the support of a free trade Administration, whose measures are only calculated to strengthen Southern power over the prostration of her own best interests.—Norristown Herald.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The Baltimore American says: "A reduction of the prices of labor is one of the inevitable effects of the repeal of the American Tariff of 1842, and of the substitution thereof of McKay's British Tariff Bill. The latter bill deliberately takes away the sure protection to American labor which the Act of 1842 had so happily and wisely raised around it, and the hard-handed industry of our country is left to sustain itself as it can against the competition of the half-fed labor of Europe. Although the 'British Bill' does not go into operation until the first of December next, it has already materially affected the value of various articles.—Among the most prominent of these is Iron. We learn that Eastern manufacturers who have heretofore been extensive buyers in this market of Pig Iron at \$30 to \$32 per ton, are now offering but \$25 for the same article. No definite price, it is true, has as yet been agreed upon, but it is clear that a material reduction must be submitted to. We further learn, that in view of this condition of things, and the clouded prospects ahead, the proprietors of all the Iron Works in and about Baltimore, have reduced the wages of their workmen 25 per cent. These works give employment to about two thousand men, whose labor, literally the sweat of the brow, is thus reduced in value by the reckless folly of the party in power."

Great Hoax.

The city was thrown into a broad grin last evening by the denouncement of an announcement in some of the morning papers, and also in Hand Bills around the streets, that a Mr. Frouburg, the inventor of a flying machine, would fly from the top of the Hand Street Bridge to the point and back again. This fabulous gentleman exhibited a great deal of courtesy to the Press, and sent polite notes of invitation, but the hoax was too transparent to take. However, knowing the gullibility of some of the people, we went down to see how many would attend.—We confess we were astonished. Thousands were congregated on both sides of the river, on the bridges, board piles, and in fact on every point affording a good view. We even imagined we could see them on Coal Hill with spy glasses, eager for a sight. It appeared to us there were more women than men. This crowd was really a curiosity, and we had no little amusement in watching them. Immediately after we got there, expectation was set on tip toe by several men appearing on top of the bridge carrying a mysterious looking bag. "That's it," says one; "them's the wings," said another; "he'll come it now," said a third, and a general hum ran round. With mouths agape the multitude looked up. A man got over the railings and approached the edge and just as curiosity and wonder were ready to burst, he opened a sack and out flew a White Goose!! Such a sloping off with mortified looks, it was laughable to see, and the hoax afforded matter for many a good joke during the evening.—Pitts. Gaz.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on Saturday last a son of Jeremiah Cloud, of Cumberland township, in this county, was shot through the head by an accidental discharge of his brother's horse pistol. Thomas was loading his pistol preparatory to repairing to the parade ground, and his little brother, Milton, was standing near him. While he was ramming down the wad, the powder ignited and the rammer and load were lodged in the head and face of his brother, who was so dreadfully mutilated that he died on the following day. The rammer and other contents of the pistol entered the corner of Milton's mouth and passed up the cheek bone into the temple and brain. No blame can be attached to Thomas, though this accident should be a warning to all others to be careful in loading fire-arms. We understand that Thomas had his hand badly injured by the discharge of the pistol. The deceased was aged ten years and was quite a promising boy.—Waynesburg Messenger.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—whose meetings, for several years past, have been attended by five or six hundred clergymen, and others from a distance—hold their 37th Anniversary at New Haven, commencing Sept. 8th at 4 o'clock, and to continue, probably, as usual, three days. Hon. M. Frelinghuysen is expected to preside, and D. Dawes of Hartford to deliver the opening discourse. This society has now about 100 Mission establishments, at prominent points of influence on the globe, and its receipts for the past year have amounted to \$262,073.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WORTH.

A letter from St. Augustine, received by last mail, says the Savannah Republican, announces the death of Captain Joseph S. Worth, of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry. Captain W., was an officer beloved by his comrades for his open and manly qualities, and for his fidelity to his profession and country.

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors. Absalom Casebeer, George Chorpenning, Sr. Jonas Keim.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Levensville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LIGHTY, of Somerset township, is recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

AUDITOR.

RR. ROW.—GEORGE WELLES, Esq., of Brothersvalley Township, is recommended as a suitable person for county Auditor. Many citizens of Milford.

ASSEMBLY.

THE undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the LEGISLATURE.

and should be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability. HORACE LUDINGTON. September 8, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully. JOHN R. EDIE. Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY. Somerset, Aug. 25.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity. JAMES PARSON. Somerset tp, May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly. SAMUEL GRIFFITH. Jenner tp, July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JUNE 16, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL. may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB CUSTER. Rockingham Furnace, } June 23, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity. SOLOMON KNEE, may 26 1846,

COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election in October. Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability. sept 8 '46. AB'M. BEAM

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity. JACOB LAMBERT (of J.) Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN MONG. Stonycreek tp, } June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality. WM. F. DIVELY. Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability. JOHN P. H. WALKER. Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality. SAMUEL GAUMER. Southampton tp, } Aug. 25, '46.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed. FREDERICK WEIMER. Somerset, May 26. 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

SAML. W. PEARSON, HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally. Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country. Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to. JOHN TONER. July 28, 1846,